



Winners of the 2006 ENERGY STAR® CHP Awards and CHP Certificates of Recognition

2006 ENERGY STAR® CHP Awards

ExxonMobil Baytown CHP Project

In 2004, ExxonMobil installed a natural gas-fired combined heat and power (CHP) system to support its 557,000 barrel-per-day refinery complex in Baytown, Texas. Consisting of a refinery, two research centers, and two processing plants for fuels conversion, lubricant production, and petrochemical processing, the Baytown complex is one of the largest refineries in the United States. The combustion turbine-based CHP system produces up to 171 megawatts (MW) of electricity and 560,000 pounds of steam per hour for the facilities' various processes.



(Shown left to right accepting the Award at the ExxonMobil Baytown Award ceremony: Zeb Nash, ExxonMobil Baytown Chemical Plant Manager; Chris Eckleson, ExxonMobil Baytown Refinery Plant Manager; Katrina Pielli, EPA; Representative Wayne Smith (R-Texas House District 128); Bob Bailes, ExxonMobil Baytown Olefins Plant Manager).

In 2004, ExxonMobil installed a natural gas-fired CHP system to support its 557,000 barrel-per-day refinery complex in Baytown, Texas. Consisting of a refinery, two research centers and two processing plants for fuels conversion, lubricant production and petrochemical processing, the Baytown complex is one of the largest in the United States. The combustion turbine based CHP system produces up to 171 MW of electricity and 560,000 pounds of steam per hour for the facilities' various processes.

With an estimated operating efficiency of 73 percent, the CHP system requires approximately 33 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. Based on this comparison, the CHP system reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 619,000 tons per year.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the outstanding pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting ExxonMobil Corporation with a 2006 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.

2006 CHP Certificates of Recognition

University of New Mexico CHP Project

In 2004, the University of New Mexico continued its Ford Utilities Center renovations—part of a major energy infrastructure upgrade project--by installing a 6 MW CHP system that will supply the campus with roughly half of its total electricity demand during the winter months, and a little less than a third during the summer months. The CHP system, powered by a Solar Turbines natural gas-fired combustion turbine, provides 29,000 pounds of steam per hour to help meet the space heating, space cooling, and domestic hot water production needs for the campus' more than 25,000 students, staff, and faculty.



(Shown left to right accepting the Award at the 19th Annual IDEA Campus Energy Conference: Rob Thornton, President, IDEA; Katrina Pielli, EPA; Larry Schuster, Utilities Engineer, University of New Mexico; Steve Beffort, Associate Vice President for Facilities, University of New Mexico; Congresswoman Heather Wilson, R-NM; Jeff Zumwalt, Associate Director for Utilities, University)

With an estimated operating efficiency of 76 percent, the CHP system requires approximately 16 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. Based on this comparison, the CHP system reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 9,700 tons per year.

EPA is proud to recognize the pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting the University of New Mexico with a 2006 CHP Certificate of Recognition.

The EPA CHP Certificate of Recognition recognized efficient CHP systems that demonstrated leadership in environmental performance. The CHP Partnership is no longer issuing these certificates.



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Hexion Specialty Chemicals CHP Project

The Hexion Specialty Chemical plant located in the Moreau Industrial Park of South Glens Falls, New York, is a host site for an unusual and creative combined heat and power (CHP) project. Built in 1998, the plant produces up to 200 million pounds of formaldehyde per year. The formaldehyde is manufactured in a reactor by combining methanol with air in the presence of a catalyst with heat generated as a byproduct. To maintain proper reactor temperature, a heat transfer fluid loop removes the waste heat from the chemical reactor while a water/steam loop is in turn used to cool the heat transfer fluid. Until January 2004, most of the heat entrained in the steam was vented to the atmosphere via a condenser. Since that time, a turbine-generator system, designed by Turbosteam Corporation and financially supported by the New York State Energy Research & Development Authority (NYSERDA), uses the otherwise wasted steam to produce up to 451 kilowatts (kW) of electricity.

This unique CHP system uses no fuel and therefore generates zero emissions. Compared to typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity, the system reduces carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by an estimated 8,300 tons per year.

EPA and the Department of Energy (DOE) are proud to recognize the outstanding energy efficiency and pollution reduction qualities of this CHP system by presenting Hexion Specialty Chemicals, Inc. with the 2005 ENERGY STAR® CHP Award.

The University of Texas at Austin CHP project

The University of Texas at Austin has grown into one of the nation's largest research-oriented universities. To ensure that its growing educational and research objectives are supported with reliable power and heat, the university depends on CHP. Since 1998, campus space has increased by over 2 million square feet and energy demand has increased by more than 8 percent. Due to the university's continual investment in CHP, however, fuel consumption since that time has increased by only 4 percent. The most recent addition in 2004 included expansion of an existing natural gas-fired combustion turbine and HRSG system. With the installation of a 25-megawatt (MW) steam turbine, the renovated system produces up to 61 MW of electricity, 280,000 pounds per hour of steam and 150,000 pounds per hour of boiler feedwater. The steam and hot water is utilized for space heating, space cooling, domestic hot water, boiler preheat and process steam in 160 campus buildings. To maximize efficiency and overall performance, the system utilizes operational management software developed by Lightridge Resources.

With an estimated operating efficiency of 60 percent, the University of Texas at Austin's CHP system requires approximately 24 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. Based on this comparison, the system reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 136,000 tons per year.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the significant energy efficiency and pollution reduction qualities of this CHP system by presenting the University of Texas at Austin with the 2005 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the 19th Annual IDEA Campus Energy Conference: Rob Thornton, President, IDEA; Katrina Pielli, EPA; Juan Ontiveros, Director of Utilities and Energy Management, University of Texas at Austin; Congresswoman Heather Wilson, R-NM; Steven Krall, Associate Vice President, University of Texas at Austin).

Arrow Linen CHP Project

Family owned for 58 years, Arrow Linen Supply Company operates a commercial restaurant linen service in Brooklyn, New York. In September 2004, Arrow Linen installed and began operating a natural-gas fired CHP system to support the 56,000-square foot facility. Manufactured by Coast Intelligen, and financially supported by NYSERDA, the CHP system is centered on an internal combustion engine. Capable of generating up to 300 kW of electricity, the system recovers otherwise wasted heat from the engine block, lube oil cooling circuit, and engine exhaust to produce hot water. Combined with an existing preheating scheme that utilizes laundry wastewater, the hot water produced by the CHP system is used by the laundry machines and to preheat boiler feed water.

With an estimated operating efficiency of 82 percent, the CHP system requires an estimated 36 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. Based on this comparison, the system reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 651 tons per year.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the outstanding pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting Arrow Linen Supply Company with the 2005 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the 6th Annual CHP Roadmap Workshop: Tom Kerr, EPA; Frank Park, Facility Engineer, Arrow Linen; Merrill Smith, DOE; Peter Smith, President, New York State Energy Research and Development Authority).

Rego Park Nursing Home CHP Project

The Rego Park Nursing home in Flushing, New York provides continuous health care for approximately 200 residents. Recognizing the advantages of CHP, the Rego Park facility decided to add a new resident in 2003, a natural gas-fired CHP system. Developed, owned, and operated by AES-NJ Cogen Co. Inc.,

and receiving financial support from NYSERDA, the internal combustion-based system generates up to 70 kW of electricity. Heat recovered from the engine block, lube oil cooling circuit, and engine exhaust is either used to power an absorption chiller or produce domestic hot water.

With an estimated operating efficiency of 81 percent, the CHP system requires an estimated 32 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. Based on this comparison, the CHP system reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 325 tons per year.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the outstanding pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting AES-NJ Cogen Co. Inc. with the 2005 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.

The Hermany Farms CHP Project

Hermany Farms Dairy has been pasteurizing and bottling milk for more than 50 years in the Bronx, New York. In late 2003, American DG replaced Hermany Farms' 45-year old oil-fired boiler with a reliable and energy efficient natural gas-fired CHP system. The 210-kW internal combustion engine-powered CHP system recovers heat from the exhaust, engine block, and lube oil cooling circuit. The recovered heat satisfies a substantial portion of the thermal load of the facility, which includes milk pasteurization, bottle-washing, domestic hot water, and space heating. The financial support provided by NYSERDA for this project, along with the energy cost savings attributed to the CHP system has allowed Hermany Farms to stay in business, while improving the quality of the energy the company uses.

With an estimated operating efficiency of 59 percent, the CHP system requires approximately 21 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. Based on this comparison, the system reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 663 tons per year.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the beneficial pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting American DG New York, LLC with the 2005 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.

The Greenpark Care CHP Project

Under constant pressure to keep its operating costs down, the Greenpark Care Center in Brooklyn, New York, worked with American DG New York LLC and installed an energy-efficient CHP system at the 400-bed healthcare facility. The natural gas-fired internal combustion engine-based system provides up to 140 kW of electricity while recovered heat from the exhaust, engine block, and lube oil cooling circuit is used for domestic hot water production, laundry, and space heating. Thanks to financial support from NYSERDA, Greenpark Care Center recognizes the CHP system as an excellent, cost-effective energy solution for its 30-year-old facility.

With an estimated operating efficiency of 76 percent, the CHP system requires approximately 27 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. Based on this comparison, the system reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 530 tons per year.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the significant pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting American DG New York LLC with a 2005 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.

The Sea Rise I & II CHP Projects

In 2004, Bay Park Associates, with financial support from NYSERDA, began operating a fuel-efficient CHP system in each of two of its neighboring apartment buildings: Sea Rise I and Sea Rise II. Designed to replace a CHP system that failed in 1988, the backbone of each system is a 110-kW-rated natural gas-fired internal combustion engine, manufactured by Coast Intelligen. The otherwise wasted heat from the engine block, lube oil cooling circuit, and engine exhaust is recovered and used to satisfy approximately 75 percent of the rental apartments' domestic hot water demand.

With an estimated operating efficiency of more than 85 percent, the Sea Rise I CHP system requires approximately 39 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. The Sea Rise II CHP system achieves an estimated operating efficiency of 84 percent, reducing its fuel use by about 35 percent over typical separate heat and power systems. Based on these comparisons, the two

systems combined are expected to reduce CO₂ emissions by an estimated 1,198 tons per year 630 tons per year from Sea Rise I and 568 tons per year from Sea Rise II.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the outstanding pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of these projects by presenting Bay Park I Associates, Bay Park II Associates with 2005 ENERGY STAR CHP Awards for the Sea Rise I and Sea Rise II CHP systems.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the 6th Annual CHP Roadmap Workshop: Tom Kerr, EPA; Merrill Smith, DOE; Barbara Tillman, Senior Vice President, Grenadier Realty Corporation; Peter Smith, President, New York State Energy Research and Development Authority).

South Houston Green Power 2 CHP Project

In April 2004, Cinergy Solutions, Inc., and BP Global Power, the power development unit of BP, began operating the newest CHP system addition to BP's plant in Texas City, Texas. The project, known as the South Houston Green Power 2 project, includes three production trains, each train consisting of a GE combustion turbine, duct burner set, and heat recovery steam generator. Together, these three trains are designed to produce up to 564 MW and 3.1 million pounds of steam per hour for the adjacent refinery and chemical plant. As the largest refinery in BP's portfolio, and one of the largest in the United States, it processes approximately 450,000 barrels of crude oil per day. Electricity produced by the CHP system that is not needed by the plant is sent to the local power grid for use by Houston residents and businesses.

Operating at nearly 78 percent efficiency, this outstanding example of CHP uses 33 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. This exceptional operational performance results estimated annual CO₂ reductions of 1.94 million tons.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the tremendous pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting Cinergy Solutions, Inc. and BP Global Power with the 2005 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the 6th Annual CHP Roadmap Workshop: Tom Kerr, EPA; Merrill Smith, DOE; Charles Beacom, Plant Manager, VP of Operations, Cinergy Solutions; Peter Smith, President, New York State Energy Research and Development Authority).

Mohegan Sun CHP Project

Created by the Mohegan Tribe of Connecticut in 1996, the Mohegan Sun casino property encompasses 300,000 square feet of gaming space and features a day spa, 29 dining options, more than 30 shops and boutiques, a convention center, a sports arena, and the world's largest planetarium dome. Mohegan Sun is also the home of the WNBA's Connecticut Sun.

A portion of Mohegan Sun's electrical and thermal demands are satisfied with a fuel cell-based CHP system developed by UTC Power. The natural gas-fired system provides up to 400 kW of electricity to the entertainment complex. Heat recovered from the fuel cell is used to preheat boiler feed water and generate domestic hot water.

With an estimated operating efficiency of almost 58 percent, Mohegan Sun's CHP system requires an estimated 26 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. Based on this comparison, the CHP system reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 1,458 tons per year.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the outstanding pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting Mohegan Sun with the 2005 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the Connecticut Green Building Forum: Jan van Dokkum, President, UTC Power; Christina Murtha, Environmental Liaison, Mohegan Tribe; Katrina Pielli, EPA).

The Middlebury College Central Plant

Located in the verdant Champlain valley of central Vermont, Middlebury College owns and operates a central CHP plant to support the faculty and students of its 205-year old institution. Developed in part by Turbosteam Corporation, the 1.8-MW CHP system consists of four fuel oil-fired boilers and three steam

turbine generators. The steam turbine generators replace pressure-reducing valves and supply steam to the campus at a usable pressure while satisfying up to 20 percent of the college's electricity demand. The low-pressure steam is used to produce hot water for the college's 2,300 undergraduate students, provide heat to more than 1.6 million square feet of building space, and power absorption chillers for space cooling.

Operating at more than 81 percent efficiency, the CHP system requires an estimated 6 percent less fuel than typical purchased electricity and onsite thermal generation. This operational performance results in estimated annual CO₂ reductions of 1,200 tons.

As a result, EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the energy efficiency and pollution reduction qualities of this CHP system by presenting the Middlebury College with the 2005 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the Sixth Annual CHP Roadmap Workshop: Tom Kerr, EPA; Michael Moser, Assistant Director, Mechanical, Electrical and Utilities, Middlebury College; Merrill Smith, DOE; Peter Smith, President, New York State Energy Research and Development Authority).

St. Francis Hospital and Medical Center CHP Project

One of the largest hospitals in Connecticut, the St. Francis Hospital and Medical Center was founded in 1897 by the Sisters of Saint Joseph. St. Francis affiliated with Mount Sinai Hospital in 1990 to create a regional health care system and was the first recorded collaboration between a Catholic hospital and a Jewish hospital in U.S. history.

In 2003, St. Francis installed a CHP system centered on a UTC Power fuel cell. Paid for by the Connecticut Clean Energy Fund, the CHP system produces up to 200 kW of electricity and preheats boiler feed water with heat recovered from the fuel cell. By preheating the boiler feed water, St. Francis reduces the amount of fuel consumed by the boiler and operating costs.

With an estimated operating efficiency of almost 57 percent, St. Francis' CHP system requires an estimated 25 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. Based on this comparison, the CHP system reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 686 tons per year.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the outstanding pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting St. Francis Hospital and Medical Center with the 2005 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the Connecticut Green Building Forum: Katrina Pielli, EPA; Charlie Moret, Marketing Director, Connecticut Clean Energy Fund; Robert Falaguerra, Vice President: Facilities, Support Services, Construction, Saint Francis Hospital and Medical Center; Jan van Dokkum, President, UTC Power).

The University of Maryland–College Park CHP project

In early 2003, the University of Maryland College Park began operating a 27.3-MW CHP system. A product of a public-private collaboration between the university and the Maryland Economic Development Corporation, Trigen-Cinergy Solutions LLC was selected to develop and install the natural gas-fired CHP system.

Primarily consisting of two 11.2-MW General Electric combustion turbines, a HRSG (with supplemental firing) and a 4.9-MW steam turbine, the system provides electricity and steam to the campus to support the university's faculty and nearly 35,000 students. The otherwise waste steam exiting the steam turbine is recovered and used for campus heating and domestic hot water.

Operating at almost 68 percent efficiency, the CHP system requires an estimated 16 percent less fuel than typical purchased electricity and onsite thermal generation. This operational performance results in estimated annual CO₂ reductions of 53,000 tons.

As a result, EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the energy efficiency and pollution reduction qualities of this CHP system by presenting the University of Maryland with the 2005 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the Smart and Sustainable Campuses Conference: Dave Cosner, Assistant to the Director of Operations & Maintenance, University of Maryland–College Park; Scott Lupin, Associate Director for the Department of Environmental Safety, University of Maryland–College Park; Maureen Cotliss, Director of the Department of Environmental Safety, University of Maryland–College Park; Frank Brewer, Assistant Vice President for Facilities Management, University of Maryland–College Park; Katrina Pielli, EPA; John Vucci, Associate Director of Operations & Maintenance for HVAC, University of Maryland–College Park).

The Weyerhaeuser Albany Containerboard Mill

Weyerhaeuser's containerboard mill in Albany, Oregon, was originally constructed in 1955. Starting in the late 1990s, Weyerhaeuser upgraded the mill to one of the most modern linerboard mills in the world. Using residual wood chips and recycled fiber, it produces enough high-quality containerboard and grocery bag paper annually to cover the Interstate Highway from Canada to Mexico 332 times.

Part of the mill upgrade included a CHP system fueled by natural gas and biomass. It has the capacity to produce 93 MW of electricity to power the mill and two adjacent Weyerhaeuser plants and supply power to the grid depending on demand. The CHP system also produces steam for use in various processes within the mill.

It operates at 70 percent efficiency and requires 17 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. As a result, the system reduces annual greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated 94,000 metric tons of carbon equivalent.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the energy efficiency and pollution reduction qualities of this project by presenting the Weyerhaeuser Company with the 2005 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the IDEA Campus Energy Conference: Tom Kerr, EPA; James Connaughton, Chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality; Mark Copeland, Environmental Engineering Manager, Weyerhaeuser; Pat Hoffman, DOE).

The Weyerhaeuser Hawesville Complex CHP System

Following initial construction and operation in 1969, Weyerhaeuser Company's Bleached Pulp Mill, located in Hawesville, Kentucky, produced 220 tons per day of bleached hardwood pulp. Expansions and modernization improvements since that time have transformed the mill such that it now produces 1,400 tons per day of pulp and 1,500 tons per day of paper.

In order to effectively support this pulp and paper manufacturing complex, Weyerhaeuser installed and began operating a CHP system in 2001. Fueled almost entirely by biomass and a capacity to produce 88 MW of electricity and a million pounds of steam per hour, the system primarily consists of two recovery boilers, a fluidized bed boiler, and a steam turbine generator.

Operating at almost 86 percent efficiency, the system requires 23 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. This operational performance results in estimated annual CO₂ reductions of 267,000 tons.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the energy efficiency and pollution reduction qualities of this project by presenting Weyerhaeuser Company with the 2005 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the Sixth Annual CHP Roadmap Workshop: Tom Kerr, EPA; Casper Keller, Process Engineer, Weyerhaeuser; Merrill Smith, DOE; Peter Smith, President, New York State Energy Research and Development Authority).

2005 CHP Certificates of Recognition

ExxonMobil Beaumont CHP Project

In 2005, ExxonMobil Corporation installed three CHP units to produce efficient electricity and steam for its Beaumont Refinery and adjacent Olefins and Aromatics Chemical Plant in Beaumont, Texas. The 2,415-acre complex houses the nation's largest refinery—processing 365,000 barrels of crude per day. The CHP system will support fuel and chemical processing operations, providing approximately 470 MW of power and 3.1 million pounds of steam per hour. Approximately 110 MW of electricity will be used on site, with the balance sold in the market. The steam from the CHP system provides a portion of the electric load and exhaust steam for process units in the olefins plant and the refinery, which has allowed ExxonMobil to shut down seven of its old utility boilers.

With an estimated operating efficiency of 88 percent, the CHP system requires approximately 37 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. Based on this performance, the CHP system reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 2.4 million tons per year.

EPA is proud to recognize the outstanding pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting ExxonMobil Corporation with a 2005 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the ExxonMobil Beaumont Award ceremony: Tom Frankiewicz, EPA; Lori Ryerkerk, ExxonMobil Beaumont Refinery Plant Manager).

University of Cincinnati CHP project

In 1993, the University of Cincinnati began a 10-year effort to reduce energy consumption, increase energy reliability, and create an environmentally friendly operation. Since 1993, the university has

implemented 36 measures, including a 46-MW CHP system. The CHP plant is designed to operate independent of the electric grid, which allows the university to maintain power at its six hospitals, research laboratories, computing facilities, student dormitories, and other campus buildings. The plant can run on natural gas or fuel oil, of which the university has a four-day supply stored in underground tanks on campus. As the largest employer in Cincinnati and the provider of power to six hospitals, this reliability is critical.

Through the recovery of otherwise wasted heat to produce steam, the University of Cincinnati has demonstrated exceptional leadership in energy use and management. The CHP system operates at approximately 70 percent efficiency, uses approximately 22 percent less fuel than equivalent separate heat and power, and reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 34,198 tons per year.

As a result, EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the considerable pollution reduction quality of this project by presenting the University of Cincinnati with a 2005 CHP Certificate of Recognition.

Waldbaums Supermarket CHP Project

In April 2003, A&P Tea Company began operating a CHP system in its Waldbaums supermarket located in Hauppauge, New York. A first of its kind in the United States, the Capstone microturbine-based CHP system generates up to 60 kW of electricity, while heat recovered from the turbine exhaust is used for space heating or desiccant dehumidification. With financial support from NYSERDA, the natural gas-fired CHP system was an attractive and reliable investment for A&P Tea Company and serves as a pioneer for CHP in an underdeveloped market.

The Waldbaums CHP system has an estimated operating efficiency of almost 40 percent, and compared to typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity, it reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 76 tons per year.

As a result, EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the considerable pollution reduction quality of this project by presenting A&P Tea Company with the 2005 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the Sixth Annual CHP Roadmap Workshop: Tom Kerr, EPA; Merrill Smith, DOE; Hugh Henderson, CDH Energy; Peter Smith, President, New York State Energy Research and Development Authority).

The 10 West 66th Street CHP Project

In 2004, property management company 10 West 66th Street Corporation installed and began operating a 70-kW CHP system to satisfy a portion of its tenants' electric and domestic hot water demand. Manufactured by Ingersoll-Rand, the CHP system is powered by a natural gas-fired microturbine. Heat recovered from the turbine exhaust and lube oil cooling circuit is used to produce domestic hot water. Financial support for the project was provided by NYSERDA.

The CHP system achieves an estimated operating efficiency of 67 percent, requiring an estimated 21 percent less fuel than typical onsite hot water generation and purchased electricity. Based on this comparison, the system reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 100 tons per year.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the significant pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting 10 West 66th Street Corporation with a 2005 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the Sixth Annual CHP Roadmap Workshop: Tom Kerr, EPA; Tony Pellosie, Manager, 10 West 66th Street Corporation; Merrill Smith, DOE; Peter Smith, President, New York State Energy Research and Development Authority).

The 4C Foods CHP Project

Fatigued by the high price of natural gas, privately owned 4C Foods began operation of a 380-kW CHP system to support its food processing operations, with finance support from NYSERDA. Manufactured by Coast Intelligen, the internal combustion engine-based CHP system satisfies approximately 80 percent of the facility's electricity demand. Heat recovered from the engine block, lube oil cooling circuit, and engine exhaust is used to for space heating, cheese drying, and space cooling.

With an estimated operating efficiency of 82 percent, the CHP system requires an estimated 38 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. Based on this comparison, the system reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 717 tons per year.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the considerable pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting 4C Foods Corporation with the 2005 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the Sixth Annual CHP Roadmap Workshop: Tom Kerr, EPA; Merrill Smith, DOE; Bill Cristofaro, Energy Concepts; Peter Smith, President, New York State Energy Research and Development Authority).

The Holliswood Care CHP Project

In order to reduce energy use and operating costs, the Holliswood Care Center utilizes CHP to support its 314-bed nursing home located in Queens County, New York. Financially supported by NYSERDA, the CHP system is built around a natural gas-fired 140 kW internal combustion engine. Heat recovered from

the exhaust, engine block, and lube oil cooling circuit is used for domestic hot water production, laundry, and space heating in the care facility.

With an estimated operating efficiency of almost 58 percent, the CHP system requires approximately 16 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. Based on this comparison, the system reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 185 tons per year.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting American DG New York, LLC, with a 2005 CHP Certificate of Recognition.

South Windsor High School CHP Project

Home of the Bobcats, South Windsor High School is an educational platform for more than 1,600 students and 170 staff members. In October 2003, South Windsor also became the home of a new fuel cell-based CHP system. Paid for by the Connecticut Clean Energy Fund and developed by UTC Power, the natural gas-fired 200-kW system generates enough electricity to satisfy approximately 50 percent of the school's peak electric demand and 100 percent of its off-peak demand. Heat recovered from the fuel cell is used to preheat boiler feed water and provide space heating. In addition to reducing the school's dependence on the local utility, the CHP system serves as an educational tool for the student's and local community.

With an estimated operating efficiency of more than 53 percent, South Windsor's CHP system requires an estimated 22 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. Based on this comparison, the CHP system reduces CO₂ emissions by an estimated 547 tons per year.

As a result, EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the considerable pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting South Windsor High School with the 2005 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the Connecticut Green Building Forum: Charlie Moret, Marketing Director, Connecticut Clean Energy Fund; Jan van Dokkum, President, UTC Power; John Dilorio, Principal, South Windsor High School; Katrina Pielli, EPA).

NiSource Energy Technologies' Projects

The Vestil Manufacturing CHP Project

Vestil Manufacturing of Angola, Indiana, manufactures and distributes materials handling equipment that includes hand trucks, fork lifts, and larger industrial equipment. All these tools have fine paint finishes that are oven-cured and therefore require significant amounts of energy. Vestil recognized an opportunity to use CHP to obtain clean, efficient, and reliable energy

NiSource Energy Technologies designed a system with two Ingersoll-Rand microturbines. The micro turbines produce 130 KW of electricity, and the exhaust is used to cure products in a

powder coat curing oven. The waste heat from this oven is recovered and used a second time in a drying oven and a product wash tank.

The Utilimaster CHP Project

Utilimaster Corporation has been building custom commercial vehicles since 1973 in its Wakarusa plant. Before the completed vehicles can be transported off site, they are thoroughly washed and dried. For a number of years, this process proved difficult due to the use of industrial radiant heaters. The heaters consumed significant amounts of energy, created a potentially unsafe working environment, and bottlenecked the production process.

NiSource Energy Technologies designed a CHP system consisting of an Ingersoll-Rand microturbine and a unique desiccant drying system. Instead of purchased electricity and radiant heating, the micro turbine produces up to 68 kW of electricity and the exhaust heat used to regenerate the system desiccant. This design has allowed for product drying at almost four times the previous rate.

The Manchester Tank CHP Project

Manchester Tank, in Elkhart, Indiana, manufactures low-pressure vessels for propane, air, refrigerant, and industrial applications. In an effort to increase its plant's efficiency and reduce operating costs, Manchester Tank enlisted the services of NiSource Energy Technologies to design and construct a 68-kW CHP system. The system consists of an Ingersoll-Rand microturbine and uses the turbine exhaust to cure the finish on the tanks in a powder coat curing oven. The system is designed to operate at about 76 percent efficiency and require an estimated 21 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity.

These three projects are expected to operate at about 75 percent efficiency and require an estimated 20 percent less fuel than typical separate heat and power. Combined, these projects reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated 100 metric tons of carbon equivalent.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the energy efficiency and pollution reduction qualities of these three projects by presenting NiSource Energy Technologies with three 2005 CHP Certificates of Recognition.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the IDEA Campus Energy Conference: Tom Kerr, EPA; James Connaughton, Chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality; Rebecca Sczudlo, Vice President for Federal Governmental Affairs, NiSource; Pat Hoffman, DOE).

General Services Administration Federal Research Center – White Oak Central Utility Plan

The General Services Administration (GSA) capitalized on two great opportunities in acquiring real estate to house and consolidate the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Center for Drug Evaluation and Research:

First, GSA chose to acquire the former brownfield at the Naval Surface Warfare Center, in White Oak, Maryland, and develop it into a new campus for the FDA. Second, GSA chose to power the campus with

a CHP district energy system. FDA's new Research Center under construction will be a state-of-the-art office and laboratory complex consisting 14 buildings and 3 million square feet.

There is currently one building in service and one to be commissioned in April 2005. Energy is currently supplied by a 5.6-MW CHP district energy system consisting of a natural gas reciprocating engine with heat recovery to provide hot water, space heating, and air conditioning. The CHP system is housed in a historic firehouse and is expected to be expanded as the campus development progresses.

This system is expected to operate at 58 percent efficiency and require an estimated 25 percent less fuel than purchased electricity and onsite thermal generation. This project is estimated to reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by 1,200 metric tons of carbon equivalent.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the energy efficiency and pollution reduction qualities of this system by presenting the General Services Administration with the EPA 2005 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the IDEA Campus Energy Conference: Tom Kerr, EPA; James Connaughton, Chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality; Denise Avery-Craft, Contract Specialist for General Services Administration; Pat Hoffman, DOE).

The Department of Veterans Affairs' La Jolla Medical Center CHP Project

The Department of Veterans Affairs' San Diego Healthcare System consists of the La Jolla medical center and five community clinics located in San Diego and Imperial Valley counties. The system provides health care to more than 238,000 veterans and is affiliated with the University of California, in San Diego. It hosts one of the largest research programs in the department.

The medical center at La Jolla is the core center of this vast healthcare system. To ensure the availability of reliable power and cooling for the center, the Department of Veterans Affairs installed a CHP system based on a Solar Turbines Mercury 50 combustion turbine. The CHP system produces up to 4.5 MWe of electricity while recovering exhaust heat from the turbine to drive an absorption cooler for space cooling.

With an estimated operating efficiency of 60 percent, this CHP system requires an estimated 27 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity and reduces annual greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated 320 metric tons of carbon equivalent.

EPA and DOA are proud to recognize the energy efficiency and pollution reduction qualities of this CHP system by presenting the Department of Veterans Affairs with the 2005 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the IDEA Campus Energy Conference: Tom Kerr, EPA; James Connaughton, Chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality; Raj Garg, Energy Management Director for The Department Veteran Affairs; Pat Hoffman, DOE).

The 30 North LaSalle CHP Project

Equity Office Properties' 44-story office building in downtown Chicago is home to a 1.1-MW natural gas-fired CHP system. The system consists of a Cummins engine with heat recovery to produce heating and domestic hot water. Due to utility practices, this system typically operates in a peak-shaving mode during the local utility's peak pricing period. In the event of a utility power outage, the electric output of the CHP system is automatically switched and dedicated to serve a data center in the building.

This project is supported by Peoples Energy Corporation and owned by Equity Office Properties, and it reflects Equity Office Properties' leadership and dedication to making CHP a standard practice in its buildings. Operating at almost 52 percent efficiency, the CHP system uses approximately 13 percent less fuel than typical purchased electricity and onsite thermal generation and annually reduces carbon dioxide emissions by more than 640 tons.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize Equity Office Properties' leadership and the efficiency and emission benefits of this project by presenting Equity Office Properties with the EPA 2005 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the USCHPA Policy Summit Conference: Thomas Smith, Vice President - Energy Operations, Equity Office Properties; Tom Kerr, EPA).



Winners of the 2004 ENERGY STAR® CHP Awards and CHP Certificates of Recognition

2004 ENERGY STAR® CHP Awards

California Institute of Technology

In 2003, the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) replaced an aging 5.5-megawatt (MW) combined heat and power (CHP) system with a new 12.5-MW system. This system consists of a Solar Turbines Mars 100 natural gas turbine, a heat recovery steam generator, a steam turbine, and an absorption cooler.

This system generates 80 to 90 percent of the university's peak electric load and 44,500 pounds of steam per hour and reduces Caltech's vulnerability to rolling blackouts. This system not only produces power for about 4 cents per kilowatt-hour, but it is also more than 70 percent efficient and requires 30 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. The project reduces annual greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated 7,000 metric tons of carbon equivalent.

EPA and the Department of Energy (DOE) are proud to recognize the energy efficiency and pollution reduction qualities of this project by presenting the California Institute of Technology with the 2004 ENERGY STAR® CHP Award.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the IDEA Campus Energy Conference: Tom Kerr, EPA; James Connaughton, Chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality; Reza Ohadi, Director, Campus Operations, California Institute of Technology; Pat Hoffman, DOE).

The Lafarge Silver Grove CHP Project

In 2000, Lafarge North America, the largest diversified construction materials company in the United States, began operation of the nation's largest drywall manufacturing plant. To satisfy a portion of the plant's electricity and thermal demands, Lafarge made the decision to implement a CHP system. Trigen-Cinergy Solutions of Silver Grove, LLC, designed, installed, owns, and operates a combustion turbine CHP system at Lafarge's plant. The system produces up to 5.2 MW of electricity, and the system's exhaust is used to dry up to 900 million square feet of gypsum wallboard per year. This system operates at 87 percent efficiency, uses 29 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity, and annually reduces carbon dioxide emissions by almost 15,000 tons.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the important pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting Trigen-Cinergy Solutions of Silver Grove, LLC and Lafarge North America with the 2004 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the Fifth Annual CHP Roadmap Workshop: Chip O'Donnell, Vice President of Market Development, Cinergy Solutions Inc.; Kevin Bright, Manager, Power Operations, Cinergy Solutions, Inc.; Luis Troche, EPA; Merrill Smith, DOE).

2004 CHP Certificates of Recognition

Borden Chemical CHP Project

The Borden Chemical plant, located in the Moreau Industrial Park of South Glens Falls, New York, is a host site for an unusual and creative CHP project. Built in 1998, the plant produces up to 200 million pounds of formaldehyde per year. The formaldehyde is manufactured in a reactor by combining methanol with air in the presence of a catalyst, with heat generated as a byproduct. To maintain proper reactor temperature, a heat transfer fluid loop removes the heat from the chemical reactor while a water/steam loop is in turn used to cool the heat transfer fluid. Until January 2004, most of the heat entrained in the steam was vented to the atmosphere via a condenser. Since that time, a turbine-generator system, designed by Turbosteam Corporation, and financially supported by the New York State Energy Research & Development Authority, uses the otherwise wasted steam to produce up to 451 kilowatts (kW) of electricity. This unique CHP system uses no fuel and produces zero emissions, which is equivalent to annually reducing carbon dioxide emissions by more than 2,700 tons.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the creativity and pollution prevention qualities demonstrated by this project by presenting Borden Chemical with the 2004 EPA CHP Certificate of Recognition.



(Shown left to right accepting the certificate at the Fifth Annual CHP Roadmap Workshop: Darren Schaperjahn, Maintenance Supervisor, Borden Chemical Inc., Moreau Division; Barbara Kucharczyk, Site Leader Borden Chemical Inc., Moreau Division; Merrill Smith, DOE; Luis Troche, EPA).

The Greater Rochester International Airport Onsite Power Project

The Greater Rochester International Airport, in Rochester, New York, uses two 728 kW CHP systems to provide more than 50 percent of the airport's electricity demand. Developed by Siemens Building Technologies, Inc., the power from each system is generated by a natural gas-fired Waukesha internal combustion engine. Heat from both the engine exhaust and engine block is captured by heat exchangers and used to produce hot water. The hot water is in turn used for space heating and to support an absorption cooler for space cooling. The system operates at 61 percent efficiency and requires 21 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the innovative pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by awarding the Greater Rochester International Airport with the 2004 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the CHP in New York State Two Years Later Conference: Kim Crossman, EPA; Christine Vitt, Associate Engineer, Department of Environmental Services, Monroe County; Vincent A. Delorio, Esq., Chairman, NYSERDA).

Johnson & Johnson San Diego

Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceutical Research and Development, LLC, is not only a global leader in the pharmaceutical industry, but it is also a strong adopter of energy efficiency and CHP.

In 2004, Johnson & Johnson's La Jolla facility in California doubled its space to accommodate up to 600 researchers and staff. With financial support from the San Diego Regional Energy Office, Johnson & Johnson installed a CHP system that provides more than 85 percent of its electricity and most of the heating and cooling for the facility. The system consists of natural gas

reciprocating engines with heat recovered to drive an absorption cooler. Operating at about 60-percent efficiency, the CHP system requires 18 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity and reduces annual greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated 250 metric tons of carbon equivalent.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize Johnson & Johnson as a leader in promoting the energy efficiency and pollution reduction qualities of CHP by presenting the company with the 2004 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the IDEA Campus Energy Conference: Tom Kerr, EPA; James Connaughton, Chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality; Duane Kihne, Senior Facilities Engineer, Johnson & Johnson; Pat Hoffman, DOE).

The New York Power Authority Fuel Cell Project

In 2003, the New York Power Authority (NYPA), the nation's largest state-owned electric utility, began operating of eight 200-kW phosphoric acid fuel cells at four wastewater treatment plants in New York State. The projects were completed as part of NYPA's pledge to achieve zero net emissions from the earlier installation of approximately 400 MW of simple-cycle turbine generators. The projects are a collaborative effort of NYPA, the New York City Department of Environmental Protection, the New York State Energy Research Development Authority (NYSERDA), the U.S. Department Energy, and Fuel Cell Energy, Inc. Each of the eight fuel cells is designed to operate on biogas generated as a byproduct of the wastewater treatment process. By running on digester gas produced by the anaerobic treatment of waste water, the fuel cells make use of a fuel source that would otherwise be disposed of through flaring. Each fuel cell provides 200 kW of electricity for use at the respective wastewater treatment plant. Heat generated by the fuel cells is recovered and used to support and maintain the anaerobic digestion process at the wastewater treatment plants and produces hot water for space heating and domestic use. The units operate at an average efficiency of 78 percent and use 38 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the pollution reduction, energy efficiency, and innovative qualities of these units by presenting NYPA with the 2004 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



(Shown left to right accepting the award at the CHP in New York State Two Years Later Conference: Yan Kishinevsky, Program Manager, Distributed Generation & Energy Utilization, Research & Technology Development, New York Power Authority; Kim Crossman, EPA; Shalom Zelingher, Director, Research & Technology Development, New York Power Authority; Vincent A. Delorio, Esq., Chairman, NYSERDA).

The Yale University Environmental Science Center Project

The DFC® FuelCell technology at Yale University is one of the first of its kind in a commercial application and the first one implemented by a university. Fueled by natural gas, the fuel cell operates at a high temperature and produces up to 250-kW of electricity. The unit supplies approximately one-half of the power needs of the Yale Environmental Science Center, an archival storage facility for the Yale Peabody Museum, which holds more than 11 million specimens and objects. Heat from the fuel cell is recovered and used to maintain a controlled humidity environment for the museum's collection. This CHP system, developed by EPA CHP partner FuelCell Energy, operates at 58 percent efficiency and requires 32 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the innovation, pollution reduction, and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting Yale University with the 2004 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



(Shown left to right accepting the certificate at the International District Energy Association's (IDEA) 95th Annual Conference and Tradeshow: Luis Troche, EPA; Dan Beachy, FuelCell Energy; Mike Shea, Yale University; Rob Thornton, International District Energy Association).



Winners of the 2003 ENERGY STAR® CHP Awards and CHP Certificates of Recognition

2003 ENERGY STAR® CHP Awards

BP Solvay Polyethylene North America CHP Project

In 2001, BP Solvay Polyethylene North America replaced seven older, natural gas-fired boilers at its Deer Park, Texas, facility with four Solar Taurus 60 gas turbines with heat recovery steam generators. This system has reliably generated up to 20 megawatts (MW) of electricity and 480,000 pounds of steam per hour for the facility. This outstanding application of combined heat and power (CHP) has an estimated efficiency of 78 percent and uses 25 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity.

EPA and the Department of Energy (DOE) are proud to recognize the important pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting BP Solvay Polyethylene North America with the 2003 ENERGY STAR® CHP Award.



Shown left to right: Richard Moorer, DOE; Brad Walters, Solvay America; Oliver Schneider, BP Solvay Polyethylene North America; Kathleen Hogan, EPA

Calpine Corporation CHP Project

In 2003, EPA CHP partner, Calpine Corporation completed the first phase of its Deer Park Energy Center project by placing the first of four CHP units online at Shell Chemicals Company's facility in Deer Park, Texas. This first phase of the project includes a combustion turbine and heat recovery steam generator that provides up to 1.1 million pounds per hour of steam to Shell's facility and approximately 178 MW of electricity that Calpine sells to its wholesale customers in ERCOT. Based on 2003 operational data, this outstanding application of CHP has an overall efficiency of 72 percent and uses 30 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the important pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting Calpine Corporation with the 2003 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.



Shown left to right: Tom Kerr, EPA; Luis Troche, EPA; Richard Moorer, DOE; Peter Gross, Calpine Corporation; Kathleen Hogan, EPA; Kim Crossman, EPA

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill CHP System

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's (UNC's) CHP system produces 28 MW of electrical and thermal energy in a state-of-the-art facility. UNC has been generating electricity on site since 1895 and operating CHP systems since 1939. In the early 1990s, faced with increasing energy needs and a desire to reduce energy costs, UNC replaced its cogeneration system with one based on circulating fluidized bed combustion technology. The plant operates at 78 percent efficiency and uses 13 percent less fuel than traditional electricity and thermal power generation. The project also has innovative design features, such as blue glass exteriors for the boiler and turbine buildings, which help the buildings blend in with the surrounding residential area. Numerous noise reduction elements also minimize noise from the plant. UNC previously received the 1999 CHP Certificate of Recognition.

EPA and DOE are proud to further recognize the leadership, innovation, and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with the 2003 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.

2003 CHP Certificates of Recognition

Austin Energy CHP System

EPA CHP partner Austin Energy will be the first community-owned electric utility to own and operate a new packaged, modular CHP system. The system was developed by DOE, Burns & McDonnell, Broad USA, Solar Turbines, and Oak Ridge National Laboratory. This 4.6-MW system will provide its electricity to the grid and provide cooling to a high-tech industrial park within the Domain, a mixed-use development in North Austin, Texas. The CHP system's pairing of a Solar turbine and Broad exhaust-fired absorption chiller is expected to operate at greater than 60 percent efficiency.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the collaboration and leadership demonstrated by Austin Energy, with the 2003 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



Shown left to right: Richard Moorer, DOE; Cliff Braddock, Austin Energy; Kathleen Hogan, EPA

Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. CHP System

The CHP system at the Rio All-Suite Hotel and Casino, owned and operated by Harrah's Entertainment, Inc., is the first CHP system at a Las Vegas casino. The 4.9-MW system will provide electricity and hot water to the hotel and save energy costs. This outstanding application of CHP is expected to operate at about 75 percent overall efficiency and use 34 percent less fuel than onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the innovation, pollution reduction, and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. with the 2003 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



Shown left to right: Kathleen Hogan, EPA; Richard Emmons, Harrah's Entertainment, Inc.; Richard Moorer, DOE

Cinergy Solutions, Inc. and BP Global Power CHP Project

In April 2004, Cinergy Solutions, Inc. and BP Global Power began operating a new CHP plant at BP's refinery in Texas City, Texas. The South Houston Green Power 2 project is designed to produce up to 564 MW of electricity and 3.1 million pounds of steam per hour for the plant's refinery and chemical processes. This outstanding application of CHP has an expected overall efficiency of greater than 80

percent and will use an estimated 40 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the tremendous pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting Cinergy Solutions, Inc. and BP Global Power with the 2003 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



Shown left to right: Luis Troche, EPA; Richard Moorer, DOE; Kathleen Hogan, EPA; Andy Cranfill, Cinergy Solutions, Inc.; Kim Crossman, EPA



Winners of the 2002 ENERGY STAR® CHP Awards and CHP Certificates of Recognition

2002 ENERGY STAR® CHP Awards

City of Russell, Kansas CHP Project

On August 23, 2000, the city of Russell's power plant exploded, destroying 75 percent of its generation facility. In response to the disaster, the city of Russell collaborated with U.S. Energy Partners and installed two Solar Taurus 70 combustion turbines with heat recovery steam generators. The operational combined heat and power (CHP) system not only provides electricity to the city and 50 square miles of surrounding rural area but also supplies steam and direct heat to a new ethanol facility. The plant can generate 14 megawatts (MW) of electricity at an overall efficiency of 67 percent while using 28 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. The city previously received the ENERGY STAR® CHP Certificate of Recognition in 2001.

EPA and the Department of Energy (DOE) are proud to recognize the important pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting The City of Russell with the 2002 ENERGY STAR® CHP Award.

Kinder Morgan Power Company CHP System

Developed and operated by Kinder Morgan Power Company, the 28-MW natural gas turbine system at Swift & Company's meat processing plant in Greeley, Colorado, is an outstanding example of the significant cost savings and energy reductions that come from using CHP in industrial settings. The unit is a single LM6000 PA engine with a heat recovery steam generator operating at 65 percent efficiency while requiring 25 percent less fuel than comparable separate heat and power systems. The site exports its excess power to the local power grid.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the achievements of Kinder Morgan Power Company with the 2002 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor CHP System

The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor's central energy plant utilizes CHP (in the form of conventional boilers, gas turbines, heat recovery steam generators, and steam turbines) to produce up to 33 MW of power and 520,000 pounds per hour of steam to meet the needs of its central and medical campuses. This steam is directly or indirectly used for heating, cooling, humidity control, cooking, and sterilization by the majority of the university's approximately 39,000 students in more than 400 buildings. The university's plant operates at 78 percent efficiency and uses 18 percent less fuel than comparable onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity. The award-winning project replaces the university's original plant, which was a coal-fired, boiler-only system constructed in 1914.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the innovation, pollution reduction, and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, with the 2002 ENERGY STAR Award.

2002 CHP Certificates of Recognition

KSL Resorts' Grand Wailea Resort CHP System

Guests at KSL Resorts' 40-acre Grand Wailea Resort in Maui might not appreciate that their swimming pools, spa, and laundry services are all being powered through the hotel's CHP system, but the Resort's CHP system is cutting-edge technology. Built in cooperation with Maui Electric, the Hawaiian Electric Company, and the Electric Power Research Institute, the hotel's 150-kilowatt (kW) natural gas-fired

reciprocating engine was the first utility-owned, customer-sited CHP system in Hawaii. Grand Wailea's CHP system operates at 68 percent efficiency and uses 24 percent less fuel than traditional separate heat and power systems.

EPA and DOE proud to recognize the collaboration and leadership demonstrated by the KSL Resorts' Grand Wailea Resort with the 2002 CHP Certificate of Recognition.

Kern Oil and Refining Company CHP System

Kern Oil and Refining Company uses a 5-MW Solar Turbine system to increase its energy efficiency and significantly reduce costs in its Bakersfield, California refinery. The system operates at 72 percent efficiency and, each year, saves the company approximately 19 percent of its traditional fuel costs. Kern's CHP system's energy efficiency also reduces air pollution in Kern County from smog and nitrogen oxides from automobile travel and its expanding population.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting Kern Oil and Refining Company with the 2002 CHP Certificate of Recognition.

NiSource Energy Technologies and Breeden YMCA CHP System

For more than a decade, the members and staff at the Breeden YMCA in Angola, Indiana, have enjoyed the space heat and heated pools provided by the facility's CHP system. The system, which includes two microturbines, generates 120 kW of electricity and uses 10 percent less fuel than non-CHP systems. Operated by NiSource Energy Technologies, the system also provides backup power in the event of any power grid outage, allowing the YMCA to serve as a disaster center.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the important CHP technology development qualities of this project by presenting NiSource Energy Technologies with the 2002 CHP Certificate of Recognition.

NiSource Energy Technologies and Hilton Garden Inn CHP System

NiSource Energy Technologies began operating a three-microturbine CHP system at the Hilton Garden Inn in Chesterton, Indiana, in 1992. The recovered heat provides supplemental heat for the hotel's general water supply, spa, and swimming pool, as well as heat for the hotel's common areas. The project is part of NiSource's efforts to develop integrated energy services for the hotel industry, which includes expanding CHP opportunities and promoting energy efficiency.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the important CHP technology development qualities of this project by presenting NiSource Energy Technologies with the 2002 CHP Certificate of Recognition.

RealEnergy and Arden Realty Oceangate Tower CHP System

RealEnergy and Arden Realty are collaborating to advance the use of CHP in commercial and office real estate. Arden's Oceangate Tower in Long Beach, California, is a good example of this working relationship and of a CHP system in the commercial real estate sector. Oceangate Tower is a 15-story office building with 210,000 square feet of space, heated and powered by a 300-kW CHP system installed by RealEnergy. The CHP system at Oceangate Tower operates at 52 percent efficiency and reduces fuel needs by 16 percent.

EPA and DOE proudly recognize the collaboration and leadership demonstrated by this project by presenting RealEnergy and Arden Realty with the 2002 CHP Certificate of Recognition.

University of Maryland in College Park CHP Project

The University of Maryland (UM) in College Park completed a CHP project that upgrades the school's central steam plant, built in the 1930s, to meet the modern demands of the school's 47,400 students, faculty, and staff. UM's development of this project was assisted by the Maryland Economic Development Corporation, which selected Trigen-Cinergy Solutions to make the improvements to UM's plant. The project included the removal of two existing boilers, upgrading the remaining two with low nitrogen oxide control technology, and upgrading the distribution system. Two 11.2-MW natural gas-fired combustion turbines with heat recovery steam generators and a steam turbine generator were installed to provide

electricity and steam to the campus. Today, the plant operates at 75 percent efficiency and uses 34 percent less fuel than comparable separate heat and power systems.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the important pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting the University of Maryland with the 2002 CHP Certificate of Recognition.

University of Missouri–Columbia CHP System

At 66-MW, the University of Missouri–Columbia's CHP system could power a small city. In fact, it generates the heat and power needed by the 35,000 people who work in and visit the campus' three hospitals, veterinary hospital, research reactor, numerous research facilities and laboratories, classroom buildings, residence halls, dining facilities, athletic facilities, computer centers, and administrative buildings. Producing both steam and electricity in its current location since 1923, today the plant has six coal-fired boilers and four turbine generators. The university estimates that the project reduces fuel consumption by 25 percent compared to comparable separate heat and power systems.

EPA and DOE proudly recognize the important pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting the University of Missouri with the 2002 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



Winners of the 2001 ENERGY STAR® CHP Awards and CHP Certificates of Recognition

2001 ENERGY STAR® CHP Awards

Cinergy Solutions CHP System

In 2001, Cinergy Solutions (in partnership with BP Global Power Corp.) purchased and leased existing separate heat and power equipment from BP Amoco Chemical Company and Amoco Oil Company at its Texas City, Texas, site and completed a significant overhaul of the equipment. This upgrade allowed Cinergy Solutions to switch the gas turbine and boiler from independent operation to run as a combined heat and power (CHP) unit. The 13-megawatt (MW) gas turbine CHP unit uses 17 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity.

EPA and the Department of Energy (DOE) are proud to recognize the important pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by awarding Cinergy Solutions with the 2001 ENERGY STAR® CHP Award.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) CHP Project

In 1995, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) completed installation of a 21-MW gas turbine with a heat recovery steam generator. The turbine incorporates a dry low-nitrogen oxide combustor technology, which was developed at MIT, to lower nitrogen oxide emissions while avoiding the expense, parasitic power losses, and ammonia emissions from typical end of pipe controls. MIT's central CHP facility provides power, process steam, heating, and cooling to campus and uses 28 percent less fuel than typical onsite thermal generation and purchased electricity.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the important pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by awarding MIT with the 2001 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.

Primary Energy and National Steel CHP System

In 1997, Primary Energy completed the installation of the 63-MW natural gas-fired combined-cycle CHP Portside Energy facility that provides electricity, process steam, and softened hot water to National Steel's Midwest Operations. The new facility replaced a less efficient and higher emitting low-pressure boiler house, and Primary Energy was awarded the 2000 Governor's Award for Excellence in Pollution Prevention. Portside Energy supplies 100 percent of the thermal energy requirements and nearly 100 percent of the electrical requirements of the steel finishing operation while using 28 percent less fuel than typical onsite steam generation and purchased electricity.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the important pollution reduction qualities of this project by awarding Primary Energy and National Steel with the 2001 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.

Primary Energy and U.S. Steel CHP Project

In 1997, Primary Energy completed the installation of the 161-MW steam turbine CHP Lakeside Energy Corporation facility that provides electricity and process steam to U.S. Steel's Gary Works in Gary, Indiana. The new facility replaced existing, less-efficient electric generation and provided an outlet for blast furnace gas that was being flared. In recognition of this outstanding project, Lakeside Energy was awarded the 1999 Project Excellence Award by the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers (AISE), and Primary Energy, the parent company of Lakeside Energy, was awarded the 2000 Governor's Award for Excellence in Pollution Prevention. In excess of 95 percent of the blast furnace gas produced at the steel mill is now utilized to produce steam. Approximately 40 percent of this steam is consumed by the

Lakeside Energy facility, which in turn provides thermal energy and 40 percent of the electrical requirements of the steel-making complex.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the important pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by awarding Primary Energy and U.S. Steel with the 2001 ENERGY STAR CHP Award.

2001 CHP Certificates of Recognition

The City of Russell, Kansas CHP System

On August 23, 2000, the city of Russell power plant in Kansas suffered an explosion that destroyed 75 percent of its generation facility. After much research on several different replacement options, it was decided that a combustion turbine provided the optimal solution. The city collaborated with US Energy Partners and installed two Solar Taurus 70 combustion turbines with heat recovery steam generators (HSRG) to provide electricity, steam, and direct heat for drying to a new ethanol facility.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the important pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting the city of Russell with the 2001 CHP Certificate of Recognition.

BP Solvay Polyethylene North America CHP Facility

In 2001, BP Solvay Polyethylene North America in Deer Park, Texas, replaced seven older natural gas fired boilers with four Solar 5 MW Taurus 60 gas turbines with separate heat recovery steam generators (HRSG). Replacing the existing boiler with a new standard CHP facility would have, by itself, reduced both emissions and energy consumption. To achieve greater gains, a new state-of-the-art, first-of-its-kind ABC/TBC Combustor system was installed. In addition, the selection of a Reverse Osmosis unit to reduce boiler blowdown and to provide feed water further reduced energy use and emissions.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the important pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting BP Solvay Polyethylene North America with the 2001 CHP Certificate of Recognition.

Trigen-Cinergy Solutions of Ashtabula CHP Project

In 2001, Trigen-Cinergy Solutions of Ashtabula LLC began operation of a 25-MW combined-cycle CHP facility to provide electricity and steam to Millennium Chemicals in Ashtabula, Ohio. The facility consists of 5 Rolls Royce 501-KB7 model gas turbines with heat recovery steam generators (HRSG). Four of the HRSGs include duct firing to increase steam generation, and the facility includes two backpressure steam turbines to generate additional electricity and reduce steam pressure.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the important pollution reduction and energy efficiency qualities of this project by presenting Trigen-Cinergy Solutions of Ashtabula with the 2001 CHP Certificate of Recognition.



Winners of the 2000 ENERGY STAR® CHP Awards and Certificates of Recognition

2000 ENERGY STAR® CHP Awards

The College of New Jersey CHP System

In 1999, the College of New Jersey replaced its existing 3.2–megawatt (MW) gas turbine with a 5.2-MW gas turbine. The upgrade increased both output and efficiency of the combined heat and power (CHP) unit while decreasing nitrous oxide emissions. The CHP facility now supplies 90 percent of total campus electrical requirements, along with space heating and cooling. The combined efficiency of the plant allows it to operate using 13 percent less fuel than modern separate heat and power.

EPA and the Department of Energy (DOE) are proud to recognize the College of New Jersey for the significant fuel savings realized through the use of highly efficient CHP technology.



Winners of the 1999 ENERGY STAR® CHP Awards and CHP Certificates of Recognition

1999 ENERGY STAR® CHP Awards

The Dow Chemical Company CHP Project

The Dow Chemical Company's Texas Operations facility in Freeport, Texas, has been cogenerating since the mid-1980s and continues to expand as the need for power and steam grow. Dow's Power Conversion Project in Freeport uses 14 percent less fuel than modern separate heat and power. Company-wide, Dow cogenerates the majority of its electric demand.

EPA and the Department of Energy (DOE) are proud to recognize the Dow Chemical Company for the significant fuel savings realized at the Freeport, Texas Power Conversion Project through the use of highly efficient combined heat and power (CHP) technology.

Louisiana State University and Sempra Energy Services CHP Project

In 1992, Sempra Energy Services installed a cogeneration facility at Louisiana State University (LSU) to meet the campus's chilled water and steam requirements. The energy and financial savings convinced the university to exercise its option to buy out the project after only two years of operation. The direct mechanical drive chiller combined with heat recovery enable the plant to operate using 14 percent less fuel than modern separate heat and power.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize LSU and Sempra Energy Services, for the significant fuel savings realized at the LSU central plant chiller facility through the use of highly efficient CHP technology.

Trigen Energy Corporation CHP Projects

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize Trigen Energy Corporation for five CHP projects that realized significant fuel savings through the use of highly efficient combined heat and power technology at the following facilities:

- **Oklahoma City Energy Corporation CHP Project**

In 1989, Trigen Energy Corporation purchased a central heating and cooling facility servicing downtown Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Almost immediately, Trigen began improvements to the plant to increase efficiency and reduce emissions. The CHP technology used at this facility uses 12 percent less fuel than modern separate heat and power.

- **Tulsa Energy Corporation CHP Project**

In 1989, Trigen Energy Corporation purchased a 19-year-old district heating and cooling facility from the local gas utility company in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Trigen improved the heating and cooling production equipment and also installed a 500-kilowatt (kW) back pressure steam turbine to generate electricity from high pressure steam that was previously expanded through a pressure reducing valve. The technology at this facility uses 11 percent less fuel than modern separate heat and power.

- Peoples Gas at McCormick Place CHP Project**
 In 1995, the McCormick Place Convention Center in Chicago, Illinois, expanded and additional capacity was required. Trigen Energy Corporation integrated the existing equipment with a 8.5-million gallon thermal energy storage system. The technology at this facility uses 11 percent less fuel than modern separate heat and power.
- Trenton Energy Company, L.P. CHP Project**
 In 1983, Trigen Energy Corporation developed a district energy system producing hot water, chilled water, and electricity to serve downtown Trenton, New Jersey. The technology at this facility uses 13 percent less fuel than modern separate heat and power and also utilizes a desiccant dehumidification system.
- Philadelphia Grays Ferry Project**
 In 1997, Trigen Energy Corporation began operation its 170-MW combined cycle district energy project in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Grays Ferry facility uses 13 percent less fuel than modern separate heat and power.

1999 CHP Certificates of Recognition

All Systems Cogeneration CHP Projects

Since 1995, All Systems Cogeneration, headquartered in Bayshore, New York, has installed high-efficiency and low-polluting gas internal combustion engines in 11 New York retirement centers. These projects demonstrate the outstanding use of cogeneration.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize All Systems Cogeneration for the superior environmental performance of its 11 CHP projects.

Malden Mills CHP Project

In 1999, Malden Mills installed two turbines as part of a pilot program in Lawrence, Massachusetts. The turbines, manufactured by Solar Turbines, use continuous fiber ceramic composite combustion liners, which reduce nitrous oxide emissions while avoiding the expense and energy losses associated with end-of-pipe pollution controls.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize Malden Mills for the superior environmental performance of the Lawrence, Massachusetts, Power Plant achieved through the use of pollution-preventing CHP.

Rutgers University CHP Project

In 1995, Rutgers University replaced its central heating plant, built in 1955, with a cogeneration system to supply electricity in addition to district heating and cooling. Annual savings amount to \$1.5 million to \$2 million when compared to boilers and purchased electricity.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize Rutgers University for the superior environmental performance of the Busch Cogeneration Plant achieved through the use of pollution-preventing CHP.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill CHP Project

In 1992, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill installed a circulating fluidized bed coal cogeneration facility. This facility features quiet, clean, and efficient operation while burning coal as a primary fuel in the midst of residential surroundings.

EPA and DOE are proud to recognize the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for the superior environmental performance of the central utility plant achieved through the use of pollution preventing CHP.